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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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HERMAN;  
OR,  
YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.

BY A. POZDOR,  
Author of "Le Pénitencier,"  
—  
CHAPTER VIII.  
The Land of Sunset.

"I venerate the Pagan's creed,  
Yet for the Indian I feel bound,  
His reality is not a dream,  
His history but a tale of wrong and wrong;  
When a Clow has been a blank, 'tis a tragedy."

The flaming hills were passed. Herman stood at the foot of those mysterious towering walls of rock, which the mythical Great Wolf and Grey Bear pawed up from the plain in their horrid fight, in ages gone before Man came to see and to record; whose story, if tradition tries to tell, she can but tell a lie; whose chronicles geology can but stammeringly half-speak and half-conjecture, from the half-effaced stone hieroglyphics rudely graven there and then, by the convulsed uncertain hand of Nature in her throes; and which full history we can read only in the other world from the memories of angels. Before him, at last, stood the Rocky Mountains—ajny, rather, the mountains of rock! Heaped, piled, jumbled, and tumbled together, and upon each other, the petrified bud-dled Titans, their crazy limbs joint apart with fringed fire, and their heads capped with eternal snow, not stood, and climbed on one another's shoulders mutually, lifting their white, splintered, bristly chimneys, to bend the calm, clear sky above them, which seemed to answer, in the silence, as with the voice of God, "Ye, even ye, shall perish and crumble into dust; yet I shall endure."

The caravan began to climb. Herman could not yet. Hastily dismounting, and ordering Bernard, his French guide, to wait for him with his horse, he entered one of those dim, weird, and wild ravines, which burrow through the ridges here and there. The wind sang and played through it, as if on an Arabian harp, the dirges of departed days and hopes—the wailing hymns of yearnings and aspirations too sweet and high to be forgotten—too vague, perhaps too heavenly, to be ever satisfied on earth. The shady pine-boughs shivered with the startled rustling of the nestling owls that haunted them. At his feet lay, entangled and still, a black pool, the remains of what had been a height-borne torrent. It had danced in light. It had done its work. It had died in darkness. Who had missed or mourned for it? Not one. Far up, and up, and up, through the narrow jagged rent above him, perhaps beyond his power to climb, almost beyond his sight, the lonely misty face of the overhanging mountain looked blackly down upon him, like the pale ghost of earthly godliness, a little above our common walks, and infinitely below heaven.

The solitude, the silence, the chill, the vastness, the everlastingness, humbled him. He courted it only the more, that perhaps it might benumb his sorrow. He sought to freeze and kill and bury in it the ceaseless pain of his own consciousness. He measured his puny human stature, in thought, with the precipices—the stupent fire, even—about him, and strove to teach his restive mind to say within him, "What matter is this pigmy—in this sect—authors in its littleday? The pang is scarcely before it is past. The sigh gives place to the death-rattle, and the breast is breathless. The corpse is dust, the name forgotten. The mountain stands. The eagle rots round. The universe still marshals on its darting suns and systems. God rejoices. All is well."

Ah, Herman—in vain! No man ever yet—self-conscious man—dread peace and comfort out of thoughts like these. One little human soul is wider, longer, to itself, than space or time. His sorrow came back and looked him in the face, as if with the face of his love, and said, "True, thou art little, and the earth is great; and yet—behold, I show thee a mystery—the heart of any man is large enough to hold as much as the whole full earth can, of joy or woe for him!"

He heard in the breathless "hush of the air" the hiss of Satan whispering despair to him, as he is wont when he finds melancholy men alone in desert places. He fell on his knees and prayed; and unseen angels came and ministered unto his fasting spirit; and his faith came back, and he stood in the face, as if with the face of the Christ, and said, "Could ye not watch with me one hour? What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter. Follow me, and where I am, there shall also my servant be. He that cometh to me shall never hunger?" He came forth again, with a countenance shining as

Bernard saw the change in him, was surprised, and asked him what he had found. "Pence," he could have answered; but he evaded the inquiry, and, snatching from him the rein of his own shaggy Indian pony, was in the high-peaked saddle in an instant, and preparing to give himself up, heart and soul, to the wild delight of a headlong ride on a worthy steed.

Little Manitou, so-called, was a scion of a wild herd from the further prairie; and her home-sickness seemed to have got into her head. She ran up the precipices like a squirrel or a fox, leaped the black centre-cleaving chasms like a goat, or braced her little feathery-fringed hoofs, and slid down the steeples like a lamb, with a shower of gravel and pebbles, of flint, agate, and jasper, at her heels. Her spirit rose infected him; for a generous horse and rider had much sympathy between them. He cheered her up with hand and voice, and with his eyes dancing, and his short round curls pulled straight into a jety halo round his face by the shrewish fingers of the mountain breezes, whose haunts he was invading, looked laughingly back over his shoulder at his cowardly Canadian, as, exploding with *patois* and indignation, he tolled after him.

Yet there was not a shade of brutal recklessness in his daring. His high-mettled little steed was sure-footed and sagacious, and knew her ground better than he; and his instinct taught him that he promoted his own safety, as well as his and her pleasure, best, by letting her take her own way and pace, neither fretted nor disconcerted by any interference on his part. She appeared, indeed, to think it a question not worth considering for a moment, whether she kept him on her back or not; but he could trust to himself for that, and, with all her pranks, he observed that she took care to take the very best care of herself. If he did not

fear death, neither did he fear life now; and when the wary pony, laying back her ears disapprovingly, halted to consider her ways, and then, with her four feet walking in *Indian file*, one before the other, went mincing and picking her way round the narrow rim of a precipice one or two hundred feet deep, at the base of another one or two hundred feet high, and gave him time to breathe and think, it was with a flash of hot shame that he remembered a hasty half-hope that had stirred within him, in the black night on the Alleghanies, once, when the coach had jolted in the rough road more than usual, that it might overturn with him, and dash his troubles out in the valley beneath. How easily and spontaneously do such wishes often arise in the throated breast of eager, fiery, passionate youth! How mercifully are they often denied! He was glad already that he had not been granted. A craven's mood, he felt, was no good to die in.

"Childish!" he said to himself; "what if the boarding-school is somewhat dreary, ungenial, and uncomfortable, and its discipline severe and painful? What pupil in his senses would ask leave to hurry from it, at his entrance, an untutored, unformed, graceless clown, to court? No man ever yet went up to the other world too well-prepared to figure in it by the lessons of a single day. Besides, I have never yet passed a single day, however dreary, that I can recollect, that did not bring its special blessing, if I looked for it. Let me press forward with trust and good hope, then, through the long line of comforts and joys which the days must have in store for me, which yet stand between me and the grave. What if they be many? So, then, will their blessings be."

An alteration of light and darkness seems to be appointed to the soul on earth, as well as to the body. Man can hardly escape it, except by perversely shutting out the light when it rises upon him, and immuring himself in perpetual gloom. This was not Herman's way. He endured the darkness, but always sought the light, and now heartily welcomed the returning cheerfulness, which enabled him to enter with genuine interest into the living epic which was opening before him.

He drew rein at a point in the pass which overlooked the plain on the further side. Two huge crags rose just before him on each hand, their peaks spained by a bridge of leaden clouds with rims of silver, making a frame through which he saw the intense blue of the sky, and the rifts below and beyond him, pouring out their Indians into the swarming valley. He studied the wild procession and cavalcade, as it defied before him, and thought how unreal it all seemed! how like to some phantasmagorical panorama conjured up by the demons of the mountains, to mock the traveller and work his woe, by forcing him to tell his mates on his return incredible and apparently mendacious or maniac tales! or how like the fantastic pageantry of those very demons themselves! Who would have believed any accidental wayfarer, who alone, and the first of all his dim-faded brethren, should have lost himself on the unbounded prairie, strayed away to westward, and come back to cities and the haunts of common man, with a report of sights like these?

The old brown warrior, looking as if sprung from the old brown desert, pecked together, as if "in solemn conference on peace and war, and the affairs of state." The younger, with their robes of skin merely belted about their waists, and their magnificent busts and limbs exposed more than those of circus riders, lashing their fine horses, went dashing and careering to and fro with wanton and superfluous energy. The pretty young squaws, on pretty ponies, all time, figure, and feathers, paced daintily, quite unencumbered, except with fine dity. The old and ugly ran, half clad, on foot, with the luggage, screaming discordantly, and scolding, so loud that their voices sometimes reached him, and hunting the laden dogs about, or sometimes made an insignificant part of a load trilled in a *travail* at the heels of some other unhappy beast of burden. Herman saw one equipage, composed of, first, a mule, then a *travail*, a squaw in that, a child on her shoulders, and in the child's arms a puppy.

They halted, dismounted, and unloaded. The leathery lodges sprang up, like a circle of mushroom. Herman moved on, and went down towards them. The men seated themselves luxuriously, each under his own roof-tree—that is to say, lodge-poles—with an air of expectation. Some of the engaging females pounced, like Pates, upon some of the fawning dogs, dragged them away from their sports, or fights, as the case might be, pounded their skulls and brains together with stone mallets, skinned them, and out them up. Others made fires, and toasted them over the coals for a tough Homeric banquet.

Bernard proceeded to pitch Herman's tent; and Mr. Grubbe, who was experienced, and with all his love of "the Indian," had his decided prejudices in favor of Meneska housekeeping, took up his quarters, and found much comfort therein. Herman, on the other hand, had a great fancy to experience a little of the hospitality of his red neighbors, whom he, and the caravan with whom he had hitherto traversed the prairies, had joined only the day before. Mr. Grubbe told him that he had only to pass under the buffalo's hide curtain of one of the lodges, and say that he had come to stay in it, and he might be sure of a lodging, and food, and welcome; but that, his cockney prejudices prevented his doing. He walked, however, in the twilight, among the lodges, dark without, and bright within; saw the lurid light of the fires reflected from the leather hangings and leathery faces; heard the merriment, intelligible speech, and the bursts of scarcely less articulate laughter which followed it; and, just as to his regret he was forced by a traveller's appetite to turn towards his own dwelling, was invited in by the signs of *Washwahy*, (the Good Woman), to partake, with her husband and children, of a supper of boiled mutton, which he did very gratefully. Then, going to his tent, he wrapped himself in his buffalo robes, and, with the good rifle Kill-wolf for a bedfellow, fell sound asleep, killed by the rhythmic if not melodious breathing of the worthy Grubbe, who was much addicted to sleeping alone. He was disturbed only passively by the howls of the canine watchmen of the camp, who, by proclaiming in chorus the hours of twelve and three, gave him an opportunity to remember and recognise the singularity of his situation, as his eyes, half unclosed, looked to the unsteady flickering light of the pine-knot, stuck in the ground in the middle of the tent, and at his second arousing, burst so low as scarcely to show the dark figure of Bernard asleep across the door. The caravan had, after a very brief halt for supper, pushed

on towards the Pacific. He was, but for his two tent-mates, now at last alone among the Indians.

It was broad day before he was broad awake, in the midst of a great stir, bustle, and noise, within and without the tent. Springing through the door, he beheld, in the clear, sunny morning air, the whole camp in commotion. Horsemen and dogs, in full cry, were hunting each other between and even through the lodges, yapping, kicking, biting, and fighting one another promiscuously, and women running, scolding, and hiding their favorite children and puppies, and every dangerous weapon which they could lay hands upon; while on one side, a little aloof from the fray, Mr. Grubbe, with the hangings of the tent discreetly held together close about his neck, and his right-oe up head embellished with a tasseled night-cap of conical form, was proclaiming "peace principally in a most stentorian and indignant voice; and on the other, nine old women stood in a row before a blasted fir, and sang, to allay the rage of the combatants, a *medicine song*, which to Herman's un instructed ear seemed rather more adapted to excite it. Perhaps, however, the proceeding was founded on the homoeopathic theory—that which would have a tendency to excite a disorder in a sound subject, being, according to that, expected to allay it in any already affected by it. If so, homoeopathy, on this one occasion at least, came out victorious. The white-faced halcyon grew black-faced in vain, and ceased from his exhortation in dudgeon; the red-faced ones carried the day.

As soon as Herman had dressed, he went out again to inquire into the cause of the tumult. He discovered that the War-Eagle had informed the Rattle-Snake that he could kill more buffaloes in one sunshine than the latter could in a moon. Thereupon the crested Rattle-Snake, as in honor bound, had snapped his fingers in the plummy War-Eagle's face. Whereupon the War-Eagle had, with his finger and thumb, opprobriously tweaked the Rattle-Snake's nose. And upon that, all the valiant retainers of both had rushed to blows, in a manner generally to the credit of all parties, and would inevitably have left of one another nothing but the scalps and the squaws, had not the mighty and terrible medicine woman, Ahkayeepeixen, (the striker of many), in her official robe of white mountain goat's skin, wrought with wolves' and owls' claws, and her tunio of buffalo-calf's hide, begun a dreadful chant, which, if they had waited for her to finish it before they stopped fighting, would inevitably have brought down upon them the great invisible bird of Thunder, to stun them all with the flap of his wings, and burn them all up with the flash of his eye.

As Herman was extremely impatient to hear a little of the Indian eloquence, about which he had heard so much, he had no sooner finished his own breakfast, than he invited the warriors to a bountiful lunch of reconciliation, at which he gratified them with molasses and water, bisonsteak, and a sheet of sweetened chocolate; after which they gratified him pretty nearly as follows, (Mr. Grubb having gone to walk, and Bernard therefore serving as interpreter): "Swift, splutter, splutter; gibberish, gibberish."

Bernard. "He say he make you his—what you call it?—gratitude, for coming so far from de graves of your grandpapas' oases, to bring him good cake and sweet drink."

Herman. "He's very welcome. I only wish there was more."

Bernard. "Ah she be shee; um camps."

Swiftly Chieftain. "Hoooh! Ea eachenah. Hipsa tois. Ta rachatoo achatoo."

Bernard. "He say he cram so much already, he ready to burst; and so as full is his belly of grub, so is his mous of sanka, and his heart was affection."

Herman. "Tell him his tail delights me as much as my grub does him."

Bernard. "Emim too tumtime."

Chieftain. "En amacux. Emim sextup; on sextux."

Bernard. "You his friend; he yours."

Herman. "Much obliged to him—so I am. Set some of the others to talking. Tell that one with the *queue* of long feathers in his hair to speak up, and let me hear what he has to say for himself. Ask him where the rain comes from."

Bernard. "Sacre! I tell you as much as that myself, by gar! Clouds is just like your sponge here. Dye gets full of water fast; and so day dewells up all big, till day fills up all de sky, so day day squeezes each another. Den out comes de water, of course, till it's all gone; and den dey is small again, so dat you no see 'em."

Herman. "Thank you. Your theory pleases me; but I wish to have it to compare with it. You will please to ask him."

Bernard. "Kin, hemakia meohot, etu ke inesse wykit?"

Chieftain, confidently. "Hemakia Tota aha bohun hatta, &c."

Bernard. "He say dat de sky is de floor of ze Great Totem's lodge. By and by, de stars prick it all full of *trous*, what you call holes. Den he cry. Tears drop down 'rough de holes. Dat's de rain. *D'yranant! Les Gray Buffalo sont toujours si bêtes!*"

Thus the conference continued, while the pipe of tobacco and *ahong-sanka* (the bark of the red-willow) went the rounds, whiff by whiff, through the party, for one or two hours. In the course of that time, Herman was frequently

"Too fully moved for utterance,"

though not usually to tears. But if he laughed, it was in the low, lockily, capacious sileves of his hunting-coat. He succeeded in concealing his emotions with a Spartan dignity so equal to that of his guests, that, when the *convivium* broke up, he was the most popular man in the encampment, and found it expedient henceforth to be out of the way when there was any eating going on within the lodges, or else to keep his appetite in readiness by taking no food, as he was followed by an elderly gentleman—the first of his kind who had been discovered. The long-nosed man visited him at his quarters, offered friendship, and one fine day said—

"I am interested in you—have a lively friendship for you. I must have you married."

"Nice proof of friendship," said the other, laughing.

"My dear friend, there are marriages and—marriages. What would you say to 500,000 francs of a dowry, with expectancies?"

The officer ceased laughing. In brief, the long-nosed man introduced him at the bankers. The officer pleased the daughter. The father shrugged his shoulders when a marriage was mentioned; but the man of the nose gave such excellent accounts of the young soldier, covered up his wild oats, exaggerated so well his merit and his virtues, had so many resources and ingenious stratagems at hand, that—the marriage soon took place. The Lieutenant was astonished at such singular devotion, such a warmth of friendship. The day after the wedding, the long nose called to see him.

"My dear friend," said the bridegroom, "I shall never forget what you have done for me. I shall always hold you in remembrance. My wife is charming; I am desperately in love with her."

"And the dowry. But fancy my happiness! I would gladly have wedded without that."

"Come, come! no nonsense. What should I have done?"

"How do you?"

"You speak of remembering me?"

"Oh! Can I have the pleasure of rendering you pecuniary service?"

"Certainly. I have a receipt for which I will give you a receipt. You will do me the kindness to pay these acceptances, signed by me, amounting to sixty three thousand six hundred and eighty-two francs, sixty five centimes, interest and expenses included. I could have arrested you, or attached your pay, which would have cancelled the debts in about three or four thousand francs. I preferred to have you married. Was it not better?"

The Lieutenant came down from the clouds. This friend, benefactor, was not an angel, only—a creditor!

For the National Era.

THE BLACK SHAWL.

BY NORA PERRY.

Seven years ago it was red  
As the catkins, that shed  
On your young heart the light,  
On warm crimson hair,  
The protest shawl in the world  
I thought was then, with its curled  
S. blackness, the order  
Of its prime narrow folds,  
Seven years it did tudy  
But he belied and beauty,  
From the grave passed away,  
As old and gone.

What hopes and what fears,  
What laughter and tears,  
What agonies  
From the heart's hidden scene.  
Seven years, it was cold compare  
With the flower that you wear,  
You, the years, the loomed and then dyed  
Its secret pain.

More like the catkins you wear,  
But black as the waves of your hair,  
Of the colors so fine,  
Of the heart's hidden scene.  
Seven years it was cold compare  
With the flower that you wear,  
You, the years, the loomed and then dyed  
Its secret pain.

Over the heart's hidden scene,  
Seven years it was cold compare  
With the flower that you wear,  
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THE CAVE OF DEATH.

In Hugh Miller's posthumous work entitled "The Cruise of the Betsy," we take the following interesting account of the Cave in which the whole people of the Island of Bigg, one of the Hebrides, were smothered to death by a neighboring clan, the McLeods:

"We struck a light, and, warming ourselves through the narrow entrance, gained the interior—a true rock gallery, vastly more roomy and lofty than one could have anticipated from the mean vestibule placed in front of it. Its extreme length we found to be two hundred and sixty feet; its extreme breadth twenty-seven feet; its height, where the roof rises highest, eighteen to twenty feet. The cave seems to have owed its origin to two distinct causes. The trap-rocks on each side of the fault-like crevice which separates them are greatly decomposed, as if by the moisture from above; and directly in the line of the crevice must the last upheaval of the land. When the Dog-stone at Dunolly existed as a sea-stack, skirted with algae, the breakers on this shore must have been a very tide through the narrow opening of the crevice, and the cold light of the search, and in the direction of the Obion Swamp, a freshly-torn fragment of some garment was found clinging to a bush. It was identified as a piece of the apron worn by little Ella, the daughter of the late Mr. Riley. News was soon communicated to all, and at once concentrated the company and the search in the direction which it was now certain the child had gone.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley had kept even pace with the rest until the morning of the second day. Buoyed up with the hope of finding their child, and driven almost to madness by the tortured agony of a parent's heart, they could not be persuaded to abandon themselves from the search. They were compelled, at last, to yield to the conviction, that two bitterly cold nights and one bleak winter day had made them childless. With a grief too deep for tears, they returned and awaited, in their now desolate home, the result of their search for the body of Ella. A search for the riven hearts of those who sit in the silence of an unutterable sorrow, awaiting the return of the lifeless form in which have been garnered up the rich treasures of a parent's love.

In a short time after the discovery of the torn fragment of Ella's apron, her body was found. It was lying upon the ground, cold and perfectly rigid. She had evidently died of cold and exhaustion many years before. Forming a rude heap of poles and bark with an overcoat for a covering, they placed the body upon it, and began their tearful and silent procession towards the residence of Mr. Riley.

Ye who dwell in great cities, and see the funeral procession of the rich, and the crowded thoroughfares of fashion and commerce, glittering with the trappings of wealth and blazonry of pride, scorn not the severe simplicity of this rustic procession. It is the tear of the mourner, and the grief of the bereaved, the sable drapery of the hearse, that sanctifies and ennobles the funeral cortege in the eyes of reason and of Heaven.

Persons, indeed, could have witnessed that rustic procession to the home of sorrow, bearing the cause of that sorrow in their arms, and withheld the tribute of a tear to the scene. Innocence and beauty had faded from the earth, and old men and young men mourned for its departure. A sweet voice was silent, and forever, in the hearts of those who wept that its cadence was stilled, and its melody gone, like the hushed tones of a broken lute, to return no more. The veil of darkness had been drawn over the lustre of bright eyes; a light had gone out in the house of a neighbor, and a friend little Ella was dead, and there were old men and young men in tears, bearing her lifeless form to the home of her parents.

With slow and measured step they bore the body of the little maiden, and, in the presence of the parents, little Ella was buried the next day in the neighboring graveyard, where a neat tombstone, with the inscription of her name, age, and catastrophe, points out to the visitor the resting place of the lost child. Our narrative of the scene is known how she came to wander off from home on the fatal afternoon of her loss.

SUCCESSFUL INFATUATION.

Sir Edward S— was affected with the English complaint, spleen. Twenty-eight years of age, healthy and good-looking, and with twenty-five thousand pounds sterling a year, he foundered in the vortex of a French-style and beauty. She was a Parisian of the purest type.

Captivated at the first glance with the Viscountess, (for she was a widow, and that was her title), and himself possessing so much of English blood, he was not long in coming to a decision to marry her. He had no other definite address for her acquaintance, he contented himself with simply following her. She had come to the sea-side for change of air, and was lodging in the hotel where the society of health and pleasure usually congregated. He took rooms adjacent.

The next fortnight, for Sir Edward, was but a playing of shadow to this lively woman. He seemed to have no other life than the game of sight of her little maid, who never to his sight of her while she was out of her own room at the hotel.

The Viscountess began to be a subject of remark, in consequence of this infatuated pursuit by a silent lover, and getting moreover weary of the sight of the phantom, she determined to lose him, if possible. Ordering her carriage before daylight, one morning, she started



## FREE LABOR IN TROPICAL PRODUCTIONS.

Emancipation in the British West Indies.

CIRCULAR.

BARBADOS, W. I., January, 1858.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_:

What are the advantages resulting, in this island, from the Abolition of Slavery?

1. What is the state of the labor market at this time, of the Island generally, and the emancipated classes in particular, compared with that during Slavery? And in how far may the emancipation be supposed to have affected it?

2. What is the state of education now, compared with what it was under Slavery?

3. Is there less crime now than formerly, and to what extent?

4. What is the price of land now, and what was it under Slavery? And whether the investment be considered more advantageous now than it was then?

5. Is there greater security of person and property now than there was in the state of Slavery?

6. Generally speaking, is the day's work of the free laborer for wages greater or less than that of the slave? And in what proportion?

7. What was the estimated cost of slave labor per day, taking into account the proportion of *workers to slaves* in the industry of the investment in them, the law and other charges to keep them in order, as well as maintenance in food, clothing, &c.—and what is now the daily cost of free labor?

8. Do you usually work by the day or job, or both? And how many hours constitute a day's work?

9. Are the estates, generally speaking, better or worse cultivated under free labor than they were under Slavery?

10. Comparing the cost of production, on the whole, with the quantity of produce raised, apart from its actual market value, has that cost been increased or diminished under the free labor system? And in what proportion?

11. Is Emancipation generally acknowledged in this island to be a blessing? And if not, by what particular class or classes is it considered otherwise?

12. Has there been, at any time since Emancipation, any manifestation of *vengeful feelings* on the part of the emancipated, for the things done in Slavery?

13. Do the laborers usually take a greater interest in the Estate than under Slavery?

14. What time do the usual engagements for Estate labor leave them for house work, or work for their own groups?

15. Are houses furnished them rent free on the Estates? Or, if they pay rent, how is it rated, and what are the conditions?

16. Are laborers required to pay any taxes, pecuniary affecting their condition and circumstances?

17. Have they the right of voting equally with other classes?

18. On the whole, have they been benefited or otherwise by emancipation, and in what respect?

19. What is the present condition of the poor whites? And how have they been affected by Emancipation?

CHARLES TAPPAN.

FROM THE REV. JOSEPH THORNE.

(Colored.) *Who Preached Early in Life to Slaves.*

1. The advantages arising from the emancipation of the slaves are so very obvious as to be evident to the most skeptical, and will take the trouble of looking into the matter; and the influence to the religious state of the people, the churches and chapels are much better attended than formerly; and the behavior during the services are better, and the state of morals is of a much higher tone, taken as a whole, than during the time of Slavery.

2. It is much more difficult, however, to estimate, and far greater number of children attend the schools than they possibly could in the times of Slavery.

3. There is a difference of opinion, but I venture to say that, from the fact that the times of Slavery the master was judge and executor in his own person, and that every estate had its jail, only what they thought fit was placed before the public; now, all must be done by the law, and the law is the same, and therefore of opinion that crime has not increased.

4. The value of land has been much increased, and this can be easily proved by the very high prices realized for land; there may be a few hands of late. Land that formerly sold for \$160, lately sold for \$500 an acre.

5. Undoubtedly, there is a common interest now; formerly, it was not so; all now have an interest in the welfare of the country, and the maintaining of order and quietness, for the protection of life and property.

6. When they were hired out in the times of Slavery, it was at the rate of 25 cents per day, and now, at 50 cents per day, and some of them can earn two shillings with ease, and very many of them do so.

8. Both; nine hours is the time allowed.

9. Many of the estates have taken in a great quantity of sugar cane, and are now giving much larger returns than formerly, and doubling the quantity of sugar they formerly made.

10. All classes have benefited by the boon that is conferred by removing the awful curse of Slavery from the land; there may be a few who think otherwise; I do not know any such.

11. I need not venture to say that all men felt alike, but I think the employers have been much benefited, and that their want of attention to the affairs of the estate, as their properties have very much improved.

12. This depends greatly on the class of work they are employed for, as in the time of Slavery, the day laborers were necessarily left at work. They then can do any kind of work, and of them work by task, per day, or for nine hours.

15. With few exceptions, they are not; they are generally paid for the labor at so much per week.

16. Any laborer who has any amount of land would be taxed like his fellow citizens. Beaten and porters take out a ticket, for the which they pay according to law.

Yes; if they possess property to the amount required by law, they have the right of voting at all elections.

18. That question is self-evident to every one, and a great many of them have become proprietors of lands, and are fulfilling all the duties of free men.

19. Many of them have suffered from emancipation. According to an old law which existed, each white person was entitled to be a tenant on the estates, with an acre of land for each child; and, according to the law, the number of the emancipated class, who were not previously in the habit of attending public worship; besides those of the church of England, a great deal has also been done by the ministers of the Wesleyan and Moravian persuasions, towards the same end.

20. Schools have been erected in every parish in the island, which are fully attended by children of the emancipated class, great anxiety being evinced by the parents to obtain some education for their offspring, and in many instances for themselves also.

21. Crime can scarcely be said to have increased, although the calendars of the criminal courts present a long list of cases; but when it is remembered that prior to emancipation the greatest number of these cases were settled at home, I am almost inclined to think that it may be about the same average.

22. The price of land at the present date is about forty per cent. above what it was twenty years ago; and I should say the investment must be considered safe, from the fact that properties need not be offered to meet a ready sale.

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